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Thomas L. Mumaw Senior Attorney (602) 250-2052 Direct Line

AZ LORP COMMISSIE DOCKET CONTROL

December 11, 2008

Kristin K. Mayes Commissioner ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION 1200 West Washington Phoenix, Arizona 85007 Arizona Corporation Commission DOCKETED

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Re:

Your Letter Dated December 3, 2008 Concerning "Increase in the Number of Residential Deposits Being Imposed by Arizona Electric Utilities on Late-Paying Customers"; Docket No. E-01345A-08-0172

## Dear Commissioner Mayes:

As you are no doubt aware, the purpose for requiring customer deposits under the circumstances outlined in Arizona Public Service Company ("APS" or "Company") Service Schedule 1 and A.A.C. R14-2-203(B) is to reduce the uncollectible expense that must be recovered from the Company's customers. Nevertheless, APS uncollectible costs for 2008 are on pace to be the highest since APS began keeping consistent records of this expense in 1986. Indeed, they have increased by over 14% just since the filing of the Company's general rate case. Roughly 98% of these write-offs are attributable to residential accounts. Despite this growing problem, only 18.7% of APS residential customers have any security deposit with APS. (For residential customers having established service of 24 months or more, this figure drops to approximately 7%.) This compares to approximately 30% of general service customers. Deposit requirements for both residential and general service customers are up only modestly since the same time last year.

Your letter cites a "40 percent increase in shut-offs" of APS customers for non-payment. I believe you are referring to the 36% increase in deferred payment agreements. Such agreements are authorized by A.A.C. R14-2-210(H) and are intended to prevent shut-offs for delinquent accounts. As I indicated in my letter to you dated July 24, 2008, shut-offs for non-payment for the first six months of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Security deposits are, of course, refundable to residential customers with interest after 12 months of on-time payments. Moreover, they are deducted from the Company's rate base so that APS earns no return on such deposits.

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2008 were roughly 10% higher than for the comparable period of 2007. I am also happy to report that this increase over 2007 has now fallen to 6% through the first three quarters of 2008.

Your letter also states that APS has made over 2500 additional requests for security deposits during the third quarter of this year as compared to 2007. Actually, security deposit requests were up by 559, or approximately 5%, during that quarter, but as noted earlier, roughly comparable in the aggregate to 2007. And, I must again note that the vast majority of APS customers are not required to post security deposits.

As to the provisions of Schedule 1 discussed in your letter, I agree that the use of the word "may" in several locations provides, and was intended to provide, APS with some discretion with regard to security deposits. However, APS employees are trained to deviate from the uniform application of deposit requirements only in the most unusual of circumstances. This is because APS has a legal duty to treat all customers in a consistent fashion. As it is, the amount of the deposit permitted (two times the average bill) is frequently inadequate to cover the delinquent bill (which because of the disconnection process is usually for at least two months) and can be less than even a single month's summer bill.<sup>2</sup>

This being said, APS has implemented a number of policies to help residential customers avoid the need to post a security deposit in order to re-establish their credit with the Company. APS sends a letter to the customer after the second delinquency within a 12-month period warning them of the consequences of that third late payment.<sup>3</sup> It also leaves door hanger notices. Under certain circumstances, customers can avoid providing a security deposit by enrolling in the Company's SurePay program. The Equalizer program, by reducing the higher summer bills, also reduces the likelihood of late payments in the first place, thus avoiding the potential for a security deposit request by APS. In fact, all the programs discussed in my July 24<sup>th</sup> letter in the context of preventing turn-offs also have a positive impact on the frequency of late payments. Additionally, APS is currently exploring the practicality of implementing a "pay as you go" option for its customers, similar to the program offered by SRP. Obviously, such a pre-payment option would obviate the need for security deposits.

Low income customers often have difficulty paying bills on time. APS is in discussions with low-income advocacy groups about ways to expand eligibility for the E-3 rate schedule, which as you know, provides a discounted rate for low-income customers of APS. This change will, of course, require Commission approval.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Interestingly, the Commission's rules permit security deposits from non-residential customers equal to 2.5 times their **maximum** monthly bill. The reason for this discrepancy in treatment is unclear.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Your letter suggests some difference in APS's policy as contrasted with that of Tucson Electric Power Company. So far as we know, they are, in fact, very similar if not identical.

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Finally, APS is a major donor to low-income assistance programs such as Results That Matter. This funding is entirely from shareholder dollars. Further, APS matches donations by its employees and customers to similar programs, also from shareholder dollars.

Sincerely,

Thomas L. Mumaw

TLM/

cc: Chairman Mike Gleason

Commissioner William Mundell

Commissioner Jeff Hatch-Miller

Commissioner Gary Pierce

Ernest Johnson

Janice Alward

Lyn A. Farmer

Brian McNeil

Rebecca Wilder

Cynthia Zwick

Parties of Record

**Docket Control** 

Copies of the foregoing emailed or mailed This 11th day of December 2008 to:

Ernest G. Johnson
Director, Utilities Division
Arizona Corporation Commission
1200 West Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007
ejohnson@cc.state.az.us

Maureen Scott
Legal Division
Arizona Corporation Commission
1200 West Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007
mscott@azcc.gov

Janet Wagner
Legal Division
Arizona Corporation Commission
1200 West Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007
jwagner@azcc.gov

Terri Ford Utilities Division Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007 tford@azcc.gov

Barbara Keene Utilities Division Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007 bKeene@cc.state.az.us

Daniel Pozefsky Chief Counsel RUCO 1110 West Washington, Suite 220 Phoenix, AZ 85007 dpozefsky@azruco.com

William A. Rigsby RUCO 1110 West Washington, Suite 220 Phoenix, AZ 85007 brigsby@azruco.gov Tina Gamble RUCO 1110 West Washington, Suite 220 Phoenix, AZ 85007 egamble@azruco.gov

C. Webb Crockett Fennemore Craig 3003 North Central, Suite 2600 Phoenix, AZ 85012-2913 wcrocket@fclaw.com

Kevin Higgins
Energy Strategies, LLC
215 South State Street, Suite 200
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
khiggins@energystrat.com

Michael L. Kurtz Boehm, Kurt & Lowry 36 East Seventh Street, Suite 2110 Cincinnati, OH 45202 mkurtz@BKLlawfirm.com

Kurt J. Boehm Boehm, Kurt & Lowry 36 East Seventh Street, Suite 2110 Cincinnati, OH 45202 kboehm@BKLlawfirm.com

The Kroger Company
Dennis George
Attn: Corporate Energy Manager (G09)
1014 Vine Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202
dgeorge@kroger.com

Stephen J. Baron J. Kennedy & Associates 570 Colonial Park Drive Suite 305 Roswell, GA 30075 sbaron@jkenn.com

Theodore Roberts
Sempra Energy Law Department
101 Ash Street, H Q 13D
San Diego, CA 92101-3017
TRoberts@sempra.com

Lawrence V. Robertson, Jr. 2247 E. Frontage Road Tubac, AZ 85646 tubaclawyer@aol.com

Michael A. Curtis 501 East Thomas Road Phoenix, AZ 85012 mcurtis401@aol.com

William P. Sullivan 501 East Thomas Road Phoenix, AZ 85012 wsullivan@cgsuslaw.com

Larry K. Udall 501 East Thomas Road Phoenix, AZ 85012 ludall@cgsuslaw.com

Michael Grant Gallagher & Kennedy, P.A. 2575 East Camelback Road Phoenix, AZ 85016 MMG@gknet.com

Gary Yaquinto Arizona Investment Council 2100 North Central, Suite 210 Phoenix, AZ 85004 gyaquinto@arizonaic.org

David Berry Western Resource Advocates P.O. Box 1064 Scottsdale, AZ 85252-1064 azbluhill@aol.com

Tim Hogan Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest 202 East McDowell Road Suite 153 Phoenix, AZ 85004 thogan@aclpi.org

Jeff Schlegel SWEEP Arizona Representative 1167 W. Samalayuca Dr. Tucson, AZ 85704-3224 schlegelj@aol.com

Jay I. Moyes MOYES, SELLERS, & SIMS 1850 North Central Avenue, Suite 1100 Phoenix, AZ 85004 jimoyes@lawms.com Karen Nally MOYES, SELLERS, & SIMS 1850 North Central Avenue, Suite 1100 Phoenix, AZ 85004 kenally@lawms.com

Jeffrey J. Woner K.R. Saline & Assoc., PLC 160 N. Pasadena, Suite 101 Mesa, AZ 85201 jjw@krsaline.com

Scott Canty General Counsel the Hopi Tribe P.O. Box 123 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039 Scanty0856@aol.com

Cynthia Zwick 1940 E. Luke Ave Phoenix, AZ 85016 czwick@azcaa.org

Nicholas J. Enoch 349 North 4<sup>th</sup> Ave Phoenix, AZ 85003 nick@lubinandenoch.com

Karen S. White, Esq Air Force Utility Litigation & Negotiation Team AFLOA/JACL-ULT 139 Barnes Drive Tyndall AFB, FL 32403 karen.white@tyndall.com